



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
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SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26 1881.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Senate showed plainly enough to attentive observers that while the republicans voted as a unit, in consequence of their allegiance to caucus domination, many of the more reputable among them did so against their better inclinations, and exhibited symptoms of kicking that bode no good to Gen. Mahone. Mr. Hawley, for instance, had no hesitation in avowing that an article from Senator Anthony's newspaper, criticizing in the severest manner the agreement entered into by the republican caucus and General Mahone, expressed very nearly his own opinion on that subject. And it was evident that the repudiation of General Mahone and his candidature for Sergeant at Arms, as exhibited by Senator Johnston and other democratic Senators, was anything else than satisfactory to those who were voting against the dictates not only of their judgments but their consciences. It would not be strange, now that the republicans have gained the Senate committees, if they were to allow General Mahone to look to Messrs. Hear, Logan and Cameron and to those three immaculate patriots alone, for the fulfillment of the promises they made him.

General Mahone is now the great defender of the civil and political equality of the races, of universal suffrage, and the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. And yet, only a short time ago, he petitioned the Legislature of Virginia for a new charter for his city, in order that the majority of the voters thereof, the negroes, might be deprived of their right, under existing laws, of electing the officers thereof. How does this comport with the General's new role of champion of human rights? It is stated also that the General's recent allusion to the enormity of issue ballots in Georgia was rather unfortunate for him, inasmuch as it revived memories about the use of such influential political factors in Petersburg, when he was managing the affairs of the democratic party in that city. The General only efforts another patent illustration of Longfellow's partial expression: "And things are not what they seem."

The democrats in the U. S. Senate have at last begun to show a little of that determination which characterized their predecessors. The change is rather late to be sure, but it is better that it should have come now than been delayed any longer. They remained in their seats yesterday from noon till after six o'clock, fighting against the fulfillment of the promises by which the radicals had induced Gen. Mahone to put them in possession of the Senate, and notwithstanding the assertion of the radicals that they had determined to make the question one of physical endurance, forced them to move an adjournment before their object had been accomplished, and, what's more to the purpose, having succeeded in making the accomplishment of that object more doubtful than it ever had been before.

A radical is nothing if not the impersonation of cool audacity. Senator Cameron, on Thursday, rose in his place in the Senate and stated that his side of the chamber had determined to make the resolution for changing the officers of the Senate a question of "physical endurance." And yet, after securing a pair, he left Washington yesterday to spend a week at his home in Pennsylvania, and that such was his intention when he made the statement referred to no one at all acquainted with him entertains a doubt.

The assertion on the part of the republican supporters of General Mahone that there are higher issues involved in his success than the mere payment of the whole or a part of a State debt is an assumption without the least foundation, as is known to every one at all acquainted with Virginia affairs, for the chief plank in the platform of his party is simply and solely a forcible readjustment of the State debt, and it, and it alone, was the cause of his apparent strength in the election of 1879.

Senator Johnston does not "set up" for a wit or satirist, but he certainly exhibited both traits, when, in his speech in the Senate yesterday, he bestowed Dr. Pangloss' degree of A. S. S. upon Mr. Hear, which so stung the old fellow, that in his effort subsequently to hide the wound, he but made the exhibition more palpable. "The higher the monkey climbs," &c., &c.

St. Nicholas, for April, has been received from its publishers, Scribner & Co., New York. As invariably the case with all its preceding numbers, it is full of attractive and instructive matter for the boys and girls, the class of readers for whom it is especially intended. Mrs. Ophiant is contributing a series of interesting historical stories to this magazine—the one in the April number being that of Mary, Queen of Scots.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Borden Company on Monday began shipping coal by canal from Cumberland to Georgetown, sending out one boat with 108 tons, being the first through shipment of the season. The same company on Tuesday sent out two boats with an aggregate tonnage of 221 tons. The company will only ship to a limited extent for the present. None of the other companies have yet begun through shipments.

It is authentically stated that Rev. Father Augustus Van de Veyer, now stationed at Harper's Ferry, Va., has been chosen to succeed Bishop-elect Janssens as senior priest and vicar general of this diocese.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS, YESTERDAY. Jordan vs. Miller and sons. Argued by Maj. R. T. Scott for appellant and Gen. W. H. Payne for appellees and submitted.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsey Hildrup, who was born December 29, 1800, died recently at her late residence in Spotsylvania county, Va.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1881.

A caucus of the republican Senators was held this morning to determine what course to pursue in case the democrats persist in their effort to prevent a change in the officers of the Senate at the present executive session. The caucus was by no means unanimous in its opinion on the subject, and only agreed to stick to their previous course until another caucus could be held, and that, it is understood, will be this evening, if there be an early adjournment. It is reported that several of the members of the caucus expressed themselves as opposed to the whole Mahone agreement, and as in favor of proceeding with the executive business of the Senate, so that a sine die adjournment could be effected at an early date.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day, was that of Jonathan H. Gray, of Fairfax county, Va., to be Collector of the port of Alexandria. This is another of the appointments that went over at the last session of the Senate, but is reported to have been remade at the instance of Gen. Mahone because there was no straight-forward readjuster who could give the required bond.

The wife of Senator Johnston occupied a seat in the reserved gallery of the Senate yesterday, during the delivery of her husband's speech. While attentively listening to what he was saying she heard a man sitting behind her make a remark to a friend to the effect that though Mr. Johnston professed to be such an ultra democrat now he had been an old line whig and a know nothing. She instantly turned toward him, and addressing him, said, loud enough for those sitting near to hear, "You are entirely mistaken, sir. Mr. Johnston was born a democrat, raised a democrat, is a democrat now, and will die a democrat." This I ought to know, because I am his wife." The individual who addressed begged pardon, but soon lost all interest in the proceedings and left the gallery, or at least that part of it.

A person who declared himself to be a readjuster member of the Virginia Legislature from Shenandoah county, Va., and was subsequently ascertained to be a Mr. Strayhorn, was the subject of a good deal of comment among the employees of the House side of the Capitol to-day, because he appeared there at an unusually early hour, before the doors were open, and announced his desire to get into the hall of the House in order that he might find a comfortable seat in which to read his newspapers.

It is now generally conceded by the republicans that the nomination for the custom house of New York unless withdrawn will be opposed by both New York Senators, and that if the administration presses it the result will probably be an open rupture in the Senate.

The Virginia commission, or rather Senator Johnston and Dr. Irving, met this morning and determined that the vicinities of their official paper should be a miniature engraving of the picture of the Surrender of Cornwallis now in the rotunda of the Capitol. They also made further arrangements about the trip the commission proposes to take to Yorktown upon the adjournment of the present session of the Senate, and to make such additions to the list of those to whom invitations are to be sent to attend the national next October.

Another large crowd was in the Senate to-day, but up to this hour the proceedings have been merely a continuation of roll calls on motions to adjourn and to go into executive session. The democrats are determined to stick, and Mr. Graham says the report that he is wavering is utterly false. General Mahone is in his seat to-day, and is said not to have been sick yesterday, but to have been engaged in preparing a speech which he will deliver to-day, or at the earliest opportunity. Several democratic Senators intend to speak on the motion to change the officers before it is finally disposed of unless the republicans agree to let it go over, among them Messrs. Butler and Hampton. Senator Cushing is now said to be sticking up in his efforts to press the resolution, in consequence of his desire for democratic support in the opposition he intends to make to the confirmation of the New York Custom House nominations.

Mr. Voorhees on the impulse of the moment, and without thinking of the consequences of his action, agreed yesterday to pair with Gen. Mahone and thereby maintained the tie and prevented the resolution for changing the officers of the Senate from being defeated. He was twitted with it so often by his democratic colleagues, privately, however, that he became quite sore on the subject, and towards the close of that day's session allowed them to see that he was.

The impression seems to be increasing among the better class of republicans that the State has consumed about enough time on a Virginia readjuster, and that it had as well proceed with the business for which it was convened. Some other people think that a week's discussion of the character of a candidate for Sergeant at Arms by the Senate of the United States, and that candidate a readjuster, has added the little that was needed to bring utter contempt upon that body, or rather upon the present majority of that body.

It is reported that General Mahone and his principal lieutenants now here are annoyed to no slight degree by the scurry and unkempt appearance of the great majority of the people who call upon the General for the purpose of getting him to assist them in their efforts to obtain office.

THE JURY IN THE KILLOUGH-DE YOUNG MURDER CASE.—The jury in the Killock on the ground of self-defense, the theory of transitory mania being rejected.

While the general character of the crop reports is decidedly unfavorable, there is no reason yet to anticipate any considerable falling off.

The city council of Richmond, in view of the fact that there is one case of small pox and five cases of varioloid, have adopted a resolution authorizing the board of health to employ two public vaccinators for each ward. A small pox hospital has been established.

The variety theater at Baltimore-street bridge, Baltimore, narrowly escaped destruction by fire to-day morning. Flames broke out near the entrance separating the vestibule from the auditorium, and but for the quick response of the fire department the building would soon have been reduced to ruins.

At an anti-slavery meeting in Madrid yesterday resolutions were adopted declaring the law of February, 1880, in regard to slavery in Cuba, to be contrary to the principles of right and justice, and condemning the regulations in regard to holding slaves. The anti-slavery society has declared its intention to continue its propaganda until slavery in all the Spanish colonies is completely abolished.

The steamer Targier, from Annapolis county, at Baltimore brings news of a fatal affray which occurred on Monday night between two young men, William Northam and Solomon Byrd, in which the former was stabbed through the heart and killed. The young men were returning from a party, when Byrd, it is said, spoke in an offensive manner to Northam's sister. The latter objected and the two became involved in a quarrel, when Byrd killed his opponent.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Delaware Western Railroad, held in Wilmington, Del., yesterday, Robt. Garrett was elected president, and the board was reorganized as to consist of Robt. Garrett, Perry Belmont, Victor Dupont, John W. Davis, R. Snowden Andrews, Wm. M. Canby and Wm. Canby, the two last named being members of the old board. It is understood that the board will be increased to nine members, and that Osmon Latrobe and John K. Cowen will be elected as the additional members.

CITY COUNCIL.

THE FISH BENCH QUESTION, AND THE HAY SCALES DIFFICULTY.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last night.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen was called to order promptly at half past seven o'clock with all the members present (except Col. Reid and Mr. W. A. Moore).

Mr. Rishell, immediately after the reading of the minutes, explained why he objected to Mr. R. A. Ruff, the weigher of hay, speaking at the last meeting. He did not object because he did not desire to hear the views of Mr. Ruff on the hay scale question, but being under the impression that there had been no vote on the resolution inviting him to address the Board, he objected to his passage on the ground that the location of the scales was not under discussion.

The special committee, consisting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and two members of each Board, to whom had been referred the petition of Messrs. Cole & Co., praying for space in the Market square or somewhere else in the city to enable them to prosecute their business as fish dealers, reported a resolution declaring that as five benches had been decided to be sufficient to accommodate the fish trade, and as these five benches in the market had been put up at public auction and sold to the highest bidder, therefore no relief could be afforded petitioners this season.

Mr. J. B. Smoot said he cheerfully and heartily moved the adoption of the resolution reported by the joint committee.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Rishell said he desired to make a partial report from the Committee on Public Property in regard to the pending suit of Fleming and wife against the city. He had been informed by the Corporation Attorney that the city would probably lose the suit, and as the committee had not been able to find a suitable location for the hay scales, he thought it would be proper to require Mr. Fleming to withdraw his suit. He would at the next meeting offer a resolution to abolish the office of weigher of hay.

Mr. Strauss asked if it would not be proper, as they intended to abandon the present location, to fill up and repave the site selected in Market alley for the scales.

Mr. J. B. Smoot was opposed to abolishing the office of weigher of hay, and thought the Market alley was the best place that could be selected for the scales. He preferred to have the suit go on, not so much with a desire to place the scales in Market alley in opposition to Mr. Fleming's wishes, but for the purpose of testing the question, and finding out whether or not the city had the right to place the scales in Market alley.

Mr. Strauss said even if the city had the right to place the scales in Market alley, it would not be so generous and courteous to do so in opposition to the wishes of a poor man. He would rather the corporation should lose a hundred dollars than it should injure the property of a fellow citizen, even to the extent of ten cents.

Mr. J. B. Smoot disclaimed any desire to injure the property of Mr. Fleming, and said that if the committee could find a suitable location for the scales, there was no member of the Board who would vote for their removal more cheerfully than he would, even if the city gained the suit, but he was in favor of allowing the suit to go on for the purpose of testing the right of the city to Market alley.

A communication from Mr. E. S. Fleming informing the Board that the city owned a lot on Cameron street between Payson and Fayette, suitable for the hay scales; also that Mr. Barroughs and Mr. Frank F. Pollard had expressed their willingness to make some arrangement with the city for weighing the hay, and hoping there would be no hasty action, being read.

Mr. J. B. Smoot said very well, let the suit go on to test the right of the city; that's all I want.

Mr. Strauss offered a resolution providing for the filling up and repaving of the site selected for the scales in Market alley, and postponing the matter until a suitable site could be selected by the committee.

Mr. C. C. Smoot moved that the whole matter be laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Dowham (Mr. C. C. Smoot in the chair) argued in favor of the right of the city to place the scales in Market alley. He had never, so far as he knew, since he had been a member of the Board, cast a vote to injure any one, but he believed the Market alley was a part of the Market square, over which Mr. Fleming, or any other citizen, had no control.

After some further debate between Messrs. J. B. Smoot, Dowham and Rishell, in favor of allowing the question to be decided by the court, and Mr. Strauss, in favor of ordering the removal of the scales from Market alley.

Mr. Martiny offered as a substitute a resolution providing for the placing of the scales back on St. Asaph street.

All previous resolutions, a resolution instructing the Corporation Attorney to take charge of the suit of Fleming and wife against the city and do whatever is necessary to protect the interests of the city.

A vote being taken, the substitute offered by Mr. Smoot was adopted.

A resolution coming in from the Common Council, instructing the Committee on General Laws to report a bill regulating the sale of fish in Alexandria.

Mr. C. C. Smoot moved to lay the resolution on the table, but after some debate of a pleasant character, the resolution was referred to the Committee on General Laws, and the Board adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Board, last night, was attended by something more than a quorum.

The Board waited for some time until the Aldermen seated upon the question of the fish benches. In about a half an hour, the unanimous report of the committee on the subject, sustaining the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was brought in and debate began.

Mr. Rice said that he would like to say that while opposed to monopolies, he would support the action of the Sinking Fund, because the Commissioners had only carried out the law and given full notice to every one. In fact, the charge of monopolies came with a bad grace from men who, as he knew, had themselves planned to make a monopoly. The monopolists was not on the side of the purchasers of the fish benches, but on the other side. Those who did not buy, had made an agreement to unite in a combination to see that such bids only were made, as would give them the control of the benches. This defeated monopoly, that intended to take the benches, intended to keep good two from being made, for more than one or two benches, and thus secure the benches to themselves at nominal rates. This he knew from a statement made to him by one of the parties.

Mr. Peake said that the sale of the benches was made according to law; but he thought that some arrangement should be made to allow dealers outside the market to sell fish.

Mr. Nowland had been charged with antagonizing the interest of men who fished for a living. This was not so. He always favored allowing men who caught fish to sell them where they pleased. He supported the action of the Commissioners only so far as it was the law. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had no right to reverse a law in the opposite direction.

Mr. Beekham said that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had not altered or amended any law. They had, at the request of the Mayor, construed the law.

Mr. Nowland.—They had no right to construe the law.

Mr. Peake asked if gilliers, who caught fish,

have a right to sell fish anywhere in town, after the fish benches have been rented.

The Chair, (Mr. Beekham) said that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had usurped no power in the matter. The Mayor, who was with them when the subject of renting the fish benches was before them, asked their opinion, whether the benches should be rented with the understanding that fish could be sold outside the market after the renting; and they held that the benches should be rented with that understanding.

Mr. Peake.—Suppose a man out in my part of the town, a grocer, for instance, bought fresh fish during the season and sold them at his store. Will he be fined?

Mr. Beekham, (Chairman).—I'll construe that law for you after the first day of July next, after I am installed Mayor of the city. [Laughter.]

Mr. Nowland thought that as the law fixed the retail fish market in the city market, they could sell nowhere else.

The President, Mr. Beekham, said that the benches were sold with the understanding that sales might be made outside the market. The Mayor construed the law at the time of the sale, and before the sale was made.

The Fight in the Senate.

The fight in the Senate was resumed yesterday and continued all day to the expiration of the business for which the session was convened.

Mr. Dawes' resolution for the election of officers was further pressed, but successfully opposed by the Democrats till after 6 o'clock when the Republicans yielded and the Senate adjourned till to-day.

During the discussion, in addition to what appeared in yesterday's Gazette, Mr. Beek thought that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) would have to abandon some of his former principles if he intended to vote for Riddleberger. He thought that after the developments made to-day by Senator Johnston the Senator from Massachusetts might like to amend his resolution, and he suggested that the Senate should adjourn, to enable the Senator to do so.

Mr. Dawes said that there was a consideration which must lead him to decline the suggestion. It was that there was no doubt of the Senate that Mr. Riddleberger would have any power to resist.

Mr. Beek remarked that, though there was no doubt of the Senate to resist Riddleberger, there were suggestions that that there were some doubts of the Republican party, whereby they had got control of the Senate, which were to be paid to Riddleberger.

Mr. Dawes.—We do not intend to resist any of our debts, and intend to pay them in full according.

Mr. Beek (interrupting).—To the bargain. [Laughter.] I do not wish to be a party to that bargain.

Mr. Harris asked.—Was not the nomination of Riddleberger a concession to the lately elected Senator from Virginia—Mr. Mahone? Was it not at his special instance that Riddleberger was nominated by the Republican caucus?

Mr. Dawes.—I know no difference in the manner of selecting one man for place in the Senate Chamber as one of its officers and another a law of no bargain. I know of no concession to one Senator more than to another. I know that the gentlemen, whose names I present, were selected in the ordinary way, and, so far as I know, without the slightest consultation with one Senator more than another.

Mr. Harris's question is one perfectly plain—that a frank man can answer without evasion. He was nominated at the express request of the Senator from Virginia or he was not. The Senator from Massachusetts knows which.

Mr. Dawes.—I frankly state that if he was nominated in any such way it was without my knowledge or belief.

Mr. Harris.—Does the gentleman wish the Senate to understand him as denying that Mr. Riddleberger was nominated for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms at the express request of the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. Dawes.—The Senator does not expect any answer from me beyond what I know, and he has had that. If he asks me why I support this man, I can tell him. I supported him because he is a man of ability, of influence, of force, of position, to exercise that legitimate power in a cause in which the free ballot in this country is involved. [Applause in the galleries.] I believe—and that is the reason why I support him—that he is determined that in so far as in him lies every man entitled to a vote in his State shall have the free, unobscured, and untrammeled right to cast that vote and to have it counted as he cast it. For this reason, the great cause and the great enterprise in which he and his associates are engaged, he encounters this virulent opposition; and he draws to his side the support of those who think that, in comparison with this great attainment, what may be his views upon the minor and local matters in Virginia fade out of sight.

Mr. Harris.—I wish to ask the Senator when and through what channel he learned that Riddleberger was so profoundly in favor of a free vote and a free ballot. Was it not through the information derived from the lately elected Senator from Virginia?

Mr. Dawes.—I have two answers to make. First, suppose it was. I would take the word of the Senator from Virginia quite as soon as I would that of any man in Virginia whom I found with his heel on the neck of any poor and defenseless black man struggling for his rights. [Applause and hisses in the galleries.]

The Vice-President reprimanded the galleries for interrupting the proceedings, and gave notice that if they continued to do so he would order them cleared.

Mr. Verlies said that the mob here in search of office belonged to the other side. He was glad to see it in the galleries, but he insisted that it must keep silence.

Mr. Dawes said that the gentleman should understand that the galleries were for the American people, and thought it was their duty to behave themselves, they were not to be stifled or suppressed by the Senator's calling them a "mob." The other answer which he desired to give the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) was this: He was not blithely the current of political events; he did not care a deaf car, when those who had been thrown by the Constitution with the ballot had been struggling in vain for the exercise of their right to vote, and when he saw a body of men asserting that those black men should have a right to cast their ballots was not necessary for him to inquire of the Senator from Tennessee where it was his duty to stand.

Mr. Sanbury opposed any present election of officers. The judgment of the country was that there had been a bargain and alliance. He did not say that there had been any bargain, but the rumor that there was one, if followed up by the election of Riddleberger, would strengthen the conviction that the Republican party had sold itself to Senator Mahone, or that Senator Mahone had sold himself to the Republican party. The press of the country would regard the resolution as the consummation of a bargain which would bring disgrace upon the American Senate.

Then speech making was abandoned, and roll call followed roll call on alternate motions made on the Democratic side to adjourn and to go into executive session. These motions were all defeated, generally by a tie vote; but at six o'clock so many Senators were paired that the Senate was left without a quorum, and the roll was called.

Mr. Bayard suggested that it was not desirable that the struggles should degenerate into one

of physical endurance; it was better to adjourn. Mr. Dawes remarked that he had never known anything practical to result from an attempt to enforce the attendance of absent members. He therefore moved an adjournment. Agreed to; and the Senate (at 6:15) adjourned till to-day.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

Proceedings of the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 26.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Dawes demanded the regular order, being the resolution for the election of Senate officers.

Mr. Pendleton moved to go into executive session. Rejected—yeas 29, nays 29. Mr. Mahone being present and voting with the republicans.

A motion to lay the motion on the table was lost—yeas 28, nays 29.

Mr. Logan said that during the special session held by the Senate in 1853 the officers of the Senate had been elected. He cited this to show that there was a precedent for the position now taken by the republicans.

Mr. Harris said that that was the only precedent that could be found, and called attention to the fact that at that time all the old officers had been re-elected except one, who had been removed for cause.

Mr. Fairly inquired of Mr. Logan if he could find any precedent where the dominant party had refused to go into executive session to conform or set upon nominations by its own president.

Mr. Logan replied by inquiring whether the gentleman could find a precedent where the minority had ever undertaken to rule the majority.

Mr. Fairly replied that at this very session a minority of the Senate had for two weeks filibustered against the organization of the Senate committees by the majority.

Mr. Morrill read from a speech made two years ago by the senator of the Democratic side (Mr. Saulsbury) at a time when a change of officers was proposed advising the Republicans to reconcile themselves to their position as a minority and like christian gentlemen to bear it manfully.

Mr. Butler retorted by quoting from a speech made at the same time by the senator of the republican side, (Mr. Anthony), in which he stated that he did not think he would ever be found advocating the removal of officers who had performed their duties faithfully and efficiently.

Mr. Call opposed the resolution.

There was a doubt whether the majority of the Senate had been procured by means in violation of the Constitution and laws and in contempt of the past and present of the country, and those who did not oppose the resolution, might become parties to the commencement of a practice, the effect of which, might be to substitute mercenary and venal considerations for the just and unbiased judgment of the Senate. He held it his duty to resist this resolution which proposed to bestow patronage on a coalition of parties diverse in their political principles and in their pledges to the country.

The Senate soon after Mr. Call's speech adjourned till Monday.

Spurious Relics.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily News' Rome dispatch says: "The Pope recently ordered the Cardinal Vicar to institute strict inquiry into the circulation of spurious relics. The Cardinal Vicar has accordingly addressed a circular to Catholic administrators throughout the world intimating that no relics have been taken from the catacombs for 30 years, and warning them against impostors." It should be noted that the entire ecclesiastical specimens purporting to be remains of early Christian martyrs freshly dug from the catacombs in Rome have been shipped to America.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The Chief Signal Office furnishes the following special bulletin to the Associated Press: A storm of snow severely exists on the North Carolina coast having moved eastward from Kentucky since Friday morning. Snow is now falling in New Jersey and Maryland. Except cloudy weather in New England, North Carolina and over Lake Ontario the weather is now generally clear.

Injunction Granted.

NEW YORK, March 26.—In the suit of Wm. S. Williams against the telegraph companies and Union Trust Co. to prevent the proposed consolidation of companies Judge Sedgwick in the Supreme Court has granted an injunction restraining the Western Union Co. from issuing among its old stockholders the proposed increased of \$150,000,000 of capital stock and against the Union Trust Co. to restrain it from negotiating that issue.

Submarine Cables.

VERA CRUZ, March 25.—The cable steamers Dacia and International will on Monday begin laying from here the first section of the Central and South American cable, southward to Telemontep. When they will have completed this work they will return to England and take on the cable to be laid on the Pacific coast from Callao, Peru, to the Tehuantepec, Isthmus of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

The Situation in Ireland.

LONDON, March 26.—Wm. Shaw, (liberal and home ruler) member of Parliament for Cork and the people in the west of Ireland are busy working on the land and labor bill, but that they are anxious to know the terms of the government's land bill.

Accident to the Fast Mail Train.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 25.—The engine of the fast Southern Mail, due here at 7:55 this morning ran into the open draw of Brandywine bridge, near this city, falling on and sinking a canal boat which was passing through. One person was injured, but no one killed.

Burned to Death.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 26.—A sailor boarding house in Tchoupitoulas St., this city, was burned last night. All the inmates escaped except Chas. O'Brien, second mate of the ship Orient, who perished.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The programme of ceremonies at the funeral of the Czar has been arranged, and will be very impressive.

The British House of Commons defeated the resolution against the evacuation of Candahar by 336 to 246, amid cheers from the Liberals.

The trial of the alleged assassins of the Czar will begin on the 30th inst. The first prosecution under the revised press laws of Russia is announced.

Mr. Parnell wants money to pay off the debts of the home rule confederacy of Great Britain. The land league will take the place of the confederation.

English officers have left Falmouth in a tug to intercept the steamer Australia, bound from London for New York with one of the Massion House plotters on board.

Seventy three lives were lost by the Nico Opera House fire. The funeral of the victims took place yesterday. Subscribers for the relief of their families amount to 100,000 francs.

The Ottoman delegates presented their final proposal with reference to the settlement of the Greek question to the Constantinople conference last Wednesday. No part of Pinaris is comprised in the proposed line. The ambassadors will communicate the reply to their governments, after which another conference will be held.

Workingmen! Look to your interests and save doctor bills by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

ALL SHADES of Sacking just opened for spring wear at J. EICHBERG'S.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Mar. 26.—The Post's financial article says: U. S. bonds are strong to-day and the 4's are higher, having sold at 114 1/2. R. R. bonds are steady to firm, with slight changes. The Stock Market opened as a rule higher than it closed yesterday; there was then an advance of 2 per cent. in Chatta, the remainder of the list having changed but slightly. Soon the market became heavy, Chatta, however, falling 2 1/2, and the remainder of the list 1/2, the latter Northern Pacific common. This was followed by an advance of 1 1/2 the latter Northern Pacific common. As was written part of the recovery was seen in the market, the market is steady and very dull. The money market is easy with 6 per cent the ruling rate.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 26.—Virginia Gold—do deferred 14; do consolidated 80; do 24 series 33; past due coupons 91; 1040s coupon 91 bid to-day. Cotton—do; middling 10 1/2. Flour—do and easier, but without quotable change. Wheat—Southern lower; Western steady; firm; Southern red 11 1/2; do amber 12 1/2; No 1 Maryland 12 1/2; No 2 Western winter red spot and March 11 1/2; April 11 1/2; May 11 1/2; June 11 1/2. Corn—Southern lower and dull; Western quiet and steady; Southern by wide and common; Western spot and March 53 1/2; April 54 1/2; May 54 1/2; June 54 1/2. Oats—do; do mixed 44 1/2. Rye firm at 11 1/2. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 10 1/2. Sugar firm; A ref. Whiskey dull at \$1.10.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Stocks irregular and unsettled. Money 6 1/2. Flour unchanged. Wheat moderately active. Corn dull and easier.

Oleomargarine.

I was gratified to see the caution in the Gazette of Thursday about this stuff. In addition, I will state that there is a city ordinance, passed last year, imposing a fine of \$100 upon any who may offer this deleterious substance for sale without being distinctly branded with the character of the article. A strong government, in many respects, is good; and if the General Government would pass a law subjecting oleomargarine to a critical inspection our lives and health would be made safer. In that well governed country, England, such laws work with happy effect. Cannot some of our savans about town give to the laity a simple rule whereby we may at once detect spurious butter? The shopkeepers and butchers are not the only parties selling this vile stuff, called oleomargarine, in this country, in our market, with smiles which are childlike and bland; offer this article to the unsuspecting, and it is sold. Some of these rural folk (a few of them just on the edge of the town), come "dressed up" as country people, looking and acting as if they were in their own right, and sell this vile compound, oleomargarine, as genuine butter. Stop them—make an example of them.

Socialists.

The high bred and orderly, the low bred and lawless have always been opposed to each other. There is a providence in the governments of the world who puzzle the philosopher and by whom the Saint is not perplexed.

The people have in their rulers in the far run just what they deserve or in their madness and they create for themselves. The mob are the creature of circumstances, it is only the small minority who are confront them and live down the buzz of mere circumstance. J.

A Sunday-School Superintendent.

Mr. Christian Sander, Superintendent of the M. E. Sunday School at Jolly, Monroe County, Ohio, since 1839, writes: I have kept score since October 1st 1863, and have always handled proprietary medicines; but of all that I have ever sold, there is not one that can be certainly recommended as "death to rheumatism" as St. Jacob's Oil.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped.

Neglect frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, relieving the throat, and inducing rest. Catarrh, and the Throat Troubles, who Sings and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been used by the military and navy for nearly an entire